DEMOCRATIC National Convention.

Cleveland and Thurman Nominated for President and Vice-President.

Cleveland Goes Through by Acclamation and Thurman On the First Ballot

The Platform of 1884 Reaffrmed With Slight Modifications-The Mills Bill. Too. Gets a Sanction-Three Days' Proceedings.

Sr. LOUIS, June 5.—At 19:35 p. m. ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Dem-ocratic National Committee, rose from his chair, and with the gavel smote the desk one were discoursing music in various parts of the hall ceased, the loud talking and the cheers which greeted the appearance of each distinguished individual who enters the Convention tle the great assemblage subsided into com parative silence.



"The Convention will please come to order," said Chairman Barnum. "Bishop J. C Granberry, of St. Louis, will open the proceedings of this Convention with prayer."

Bishop Granberry then came forward and ad-dressed the throne of grace. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Barnum GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-By the unanimous vote of the National Committee the chair has been directed to present to this Con-

vention as the list of temporary officers the fol-lowing, which the Secretary will read: Mr. Prince then read the list as follows: Stephen M. White, of California, for chair-an; temporary secretary, Frederick O. Prince, 'Massachusetts; assistant secretaries, Alfred rendorff, of Illinois; W. L. Scott, of Virginia; Orendorff, of Illinois; W. L. Scott, of Virginia; T. E. Barrett, of St. Louis; Leopold Strauss, of Alabama; O. M. Hall, of Minnesota; John Triplett, of Georgia; L. E. Rowley, of Michigan; Oliver Newell, of Colorado; T. J. Tingle, of Missouri; T. L. Merrill, of Nebraska; reading secretary, Hon. Thos. Petilt, House of Representatives; assistant reading clerks, Michael T. Barrett, of New Jersey; T. O. Walker, of lowa; B. H. Henry, of Mississipni; John W. Kern, of R. H. Henry, of Mississippi: John W. Kern, of Indiana; J. P. Carr, of Missouri; E. D. Sawyer, of Ohio; Wm. P. Bently, of Missouri. Official

York, Sergeant-at-arms, Richard J. Bright, Chief door-keeper. Daniel Able, of St. Louis.
The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention, as many of you as affirm the action of the National Committee say aye. The convention unani-mously adopted the list as read by Mr. Prince, ich the Chairman said:

I will appoint Hon. Arthur B. Gorman, of Maryland, Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, and Hon. Frank W. Dawson, of South Carolina, a committee to wait upon Mr. White and escort

him to the chair. [Applause,]
The committee escorted Mr. White amid
great enthusiasm to the chair, and Mr. Harnum
then introduced him to the convention in the following words: en of the Convention, I have the pleasure and the honor to present to this Con-vention the Hon. Stephen M. White, of Cali-

Mr. White addressed the Convention at some length, which was well received by the immense



White's speech, Governor Green, of New Jer said: Mr. President, I offer the folsey, said: Mr. President, I offer the low-lowing resolution:

The resolution, which had been sent to the

secretary, was read as follows:
"Resolved, That the rules of the last Demo cratic Convention govern this body until other wise ordered, subject to the following modifies tion: That in voting for candidates for Presi dent and Vice President no State shall be al lowed to change its vote until the roll of State: has been called and every State has cast its votes." Adopted.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, -- In behalf of Colorado Democracy I crave the indulgence of this Convention to present to it for use by its Chairan a solid silver gavel. Mr. Patterson then held up the gavel, which

created great applicate.

Continuing, he said: It was wrought from Colorado mines, and fashioned by Colorado arisans. It is the modest offering of the youngest member of the Federal Union to that party that restored silver to the monetary plane which it was degraded through the Repub ongressional conspiracy of 1873, and that has per since remained its consistent champion. lay the announcement be made to the civil-ed world through its silvery tones of the sec-od unanimous nomination of the people's spice for President—Grover Cleveland. [Great

The Chairman-Gentlemen of the Convention: If there is no objection, and I assume that there will be none, this present will be deemed ac-cepted. It is solid silver, and as far as a gave an do it, you will have to be ruled by silver.

ean do it, you will have to be ruled by silver. [Great applause.]

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, passed up the following resolution, which was read by the Secretary:

"Resolved, That the roll of the States and Territories be now called, and that each delegation name one member to ace as a member of Committee on Credentials, one member on the Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to said committee, without debate." Adopted.

The following is the Committee on Resolutions and a list of the National Committeement that will be reported to the National Convention to mercow alternoon. Three State selections had not per completed their organizations at national to make the said and a second their organizations at national to make the said and a second their organizations and a second to the said and a second their organizations and a second to the said and a second their organizations and a second their organizations and a second to the said and a second their organizations are second to the said their organizations and a second their organizations and a second their organizations are second to the said their organizations and a second their organizations and a second their organization and a second their organizations and a second their organizations and a second their organization and a second their organizat

had not yet decided on their National Com-

Committee on Resolutions—Clay W. Taylor.
California; Thomas M. Patteracu, Colorado;
Alfred E. Burr, Connecticut; W. F. Causey,
Delaware: F. G. Dubigman, Georgia; N. E.
Worthington, Illinois; David Turpic, Indians; F. W. Lehman, Iowa; D. G. Lowe, Kansas: Henry Watterson, Kentucky; John Dy
mond, Louisiana; A. W. Madegan, Maine;
J. W. Cunningham, Massachusetts; A. P.
Gorman, Maryland; George M. Yaple,
Michigan; E. C. Stringer, Minnesota; W. H.
Slinms, Mississippi; James E. North, Nebraska; Richard Battle, North Carclina; M. B.
Garraghan, Nevada; J. C. Moore, New Hampshire; Leon Abbett, New Jersey; Edward
Cooper, New York; L. T. Neal, Ohlo; M. S.
Hellman, Oregon; William Mutchler, Pennsylvania; Joseph Metcail, Rhode Island; John T.
Sloan, South Carolina; Lillard Thompson,
Tennessee; George Clark, Texas; John H. Senter, Vermont; P. W. McKinney, Virginia; W.
H. Seaman, Wisconsin; Wesley Mallahan, West
Virginia. mittee on Resolutions-Clay W. Taylor.

Virginia.

National Committee-H. C. Semple, Ain-National Committee—H. C. Semple, Alabama: M. F. Tarpie, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; W. H. Barnum, Connecticut; James H. Estill, Georgia; E. M. Phelps, Illinois; Simon S. Sheerin, Indiana; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; W. C. Blair, Kansas; Henry D. McHonry, Kentucky; James Jeffries, Louisiana; Arthur Sewall, Maine; Charles D. Lewis, Massachusetts; O. M. Barnes, Michigan; C. A. Johnson, Mis-D. Lewis, Massachusetts; O. M. Barnes, Michigan; C. A. Johnson, Mississippi; James E. Boyd, Nebraska; R. P. Keating, Nevada; A. W. Sulloway, New Hampshire: Miles Ross, New Jersey; Herman Oelrichs, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; A. Noliner, Oregon; J. P. Barnaby, Rhode Island; F. W. Dawson, South Carolina; P. H. Looney, Tennessee; O. P. Holt, Texas; Hiram Atkins, Vermont; John S. Barbour, Vizzinia; John Vermont; John S. Barbour, Virginia; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; W. M. Clements, West

The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-

SECOND DAY.

SECOND DAY.

St. LOUIS, June 6.—The Convention was called to order at 10:22 this morning.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Greene, of Missouri, who especially invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the Convention, who had been intrusted by the people of the States of the Union with the performance of an important duy.

on important duty.

On motion of Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to the Colorado delegation for its gift of a silver gavel, and directing that the same be placed in charge of the National Committee for use at future Democratic Conventions.

ventions. Adopted.

The Chair laid before the convention the eredentials of delegates from Alaska and theywere referred to the Committee on Creden-

Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York, sent up to Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York, sent up to the desk, so that it might be read, a long preamble and resolutions prepared by himself and signed by a large number of prominent Democrats. The resolution deciares that the perpetuity of the Republic demands the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, and that territorial aggrandizement by foreign powers in America should be discouraged and discountenanced by every means in the power of the United States Government. So that it is highly wise that this Republic should maintain friendly relations with our sister Republics in Mexico. ly relations with our sister Republics in Mexico, Central America and South America and with other home ruled powers of America, and that we should extend to them our friendly aid to maintain themselves and protect themselves from the encroachments of foreign powers, and that if necessary to maintain our supremacy on this continent the Republic of the United States we should be prepared to declare and maintain our authority by every means in the power of a great nation. Referred to Committee on Reso-lutions.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Commit-tee on Resolutions:
"Resolved, That this Convention hereby ap-

proves and indorses the principles of tariff re-form caunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the ad-ministration of Government, we give our un-qualified and universal support." The mention of Cleveland's name was the signal for a round of applause, which again broke out as the reading of the resolution was com-

Mr. Webb, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the report of that Committee on the Dakota contested case. The committee finds in favor of W. F. Steele and G. C. Maguire, of the Church faction. The Messrs. Dulaney and Garnett as delegates from

Alaska. The report was agreed to.

The Chairman then called for reports from
the Committee on Organization, and Mr. Cas-sidy, of Pennsylvania, its Chairman, reported that it had unanimously agreed upon General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for permanent Chairman. The announcement was received with loud applause and cheers. H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, was recommended as Secretary, and one delegate from each State

The committee further recommend that the rules of the previous convention shall be in force during the present convention with the modification that no State shall change its vote for President or Vice-President until the call of States has been completed. The report of the committee was agreed to. Chairman White announced that be would

appoint Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee; Roswell P. Flower, of New York, and John O. Day, of Missouri, a committee to escort the permanent chairman of the convention to the stage. The announcement of each of these names was the signal for a burst of hearty applause. Barnum's name was received with special warmth, and cries of "Barnum" were mingled with the general shouts. Just as the committee was proceeding to the place where Mr. Collins sat, in the Mussasent to the convention, to be presented at its permanent organization, with the is. As these testimonials were bor the platform, Mr. Coilins, arm in arm with Mr. Barnum and Mr. Flowers, marched down the south aisles, and his appearance was greeted with a storm of cheers, which grew in volume as he mounted the steps of the platform, and stood by the side of Chairman White, who grasped his hand and waited for the applause to die out. When something like quiet had

been restored Chairman White said: tended to me, and your indulgence accorded me so far in the proceedings of this great conven-tion, I take pleasure in introducing to you your permanent presiding officer, Hon, Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts."

Mr. White then passed over to Mr. Collins the

silver gavel presented by the Colorado delega tion and retired. There was another burst of applause, and when it had subsided Mr. Collins

segan speaking. General Collins spoke eloquently. He said the Chairman-hip of the convention, a post so filled by the foremost men of the party, was appreciated by him as a distinction of the highest character. The young men of the Nation, he said, had heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echoes of war than of the principles of government. So it was no wonder the question is asked and scarcely answered; "What difference is there between the

parties?"
The speaker replied to the query with a pithy summary of the political creed of Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy. To this General Collins added the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way, than is necessary to meet the honest expenses of government. True to these principles the Democratic party has these principles the Democratic party has fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all the people. False to these principles, the great Federal, Whig and Know Nothing parties went down, never to rise again.

never to rise again.

And now here to-day were the representatives of the party that had survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy pre-pared to strike down forever the last surviving for in November. This country has been the asylum for all good men from over the earth who flee from want and oppression and mean to become Americans. But we invite and welcome only friends to this ground and liege men to the Republic. Our institutions can not to the Republic. Our institutions can not change to meet hostile wishes, nor be so much as sensibly modified save by peaceful and deliberate action of the mass of our people in accordance with the constitution or laws of the land. And the man is not a true American, who, knowing what we are, will, by word or act, experiment or thought, in any way, attempt to weaken the foundation of this splendid political structure—the Republic of the United States.

General Collins

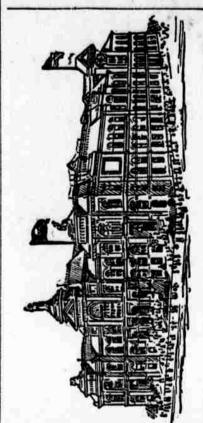
gized the Administration of President Cleve-land as having triumphantly justified his elec-tion. The Democracy now atood on the edge of another and perhaps greater costest, with a relation to the electors not held before for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of Government, no longer critics, but crit-icised. They were confronted by a willy, un-scrupulous and desperate foe. There would be no blot on the record that would not be magni-fied into a blot, no circumstances not tortured and misrepresented, no disappointment not ex-aggerated into a revolt, no class or creed it would not be sought to inflame, no passion not attempted to rouse, no fraud that would not be willingly perpetrated.

attempted to rouse, no fraud that would not be willingly perpetrated.

But the appeal of the Democratic party is not to passion or to prejudice, to class or faction or race or creed, but to the sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. Upon their matchless record for the last four years and upon their earnest efforts, as yet incomplete, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, the Demoequalize the burdens of taxation, the Demo-crats enter the canvass. General Collins closed by appealing to the patriotic independent cit-izens, who four years ago forsook their old al-legiance and who since that time have nobly sustained the Administration, to remember that it is a fatal error to weaken a political organiza-tion by which great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries. The Democratic temple is open to all; and if in council they could not agree in all things, their motto nevertheless was: "In es-sentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all

sentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Collins was again roundly and warmly greeted. The gentlemen selected to represent the various States as Vice-Presidents then proceeded to take sents upon the platform, while the band played an inspiring sir.



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BUILDING WHERE THE

The Chairman stated that he had been in formed by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions that the committee would be un-able to report before 8 o'clock this evening. chair announced that the secretary would read a petition for the consideration would read a petition for the consideration of the convention. The paper proved to be a re-quest from the woman's convention, recently held in Washington, stating that two of its members had been appointed to make a short talk to the convention on behalf of the women of America. This request was accom-named by a promise that if it were granted by panied by a promise that if it were granted by the convention, the representation of the wo-man's organization would only occupy the at-tention of the convention for ten minutes. The communication was signed by Virginia L. Miner and E. A. Merriweather. J. J. O'Dono-hue, of New York, moved that the women be heard, and it was agreed to.

following resolution which was read and refer red to the Committee on Resolutions: Resolved, That this Convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of General Phil. H. Sheridan. [Applause.] And to him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great sympathy. We carnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery, and that the Divine Provi dence may spare him to this nation for many

years to come.
"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States." [Cheers.] The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now engaged in his most desperate cam-naign.

After the adoption of the Sheridan resolution Mrs. Morriweather then mounted the platform and was received with applause. She said that she was delegated to ask that this great Convention help to make the practice of this nation conform to its principles—universal

Mrs. Merriweather's voice was not strong enough to fill the hall, and she was freque interrupted with cries of "Louder," and band struck up an air before she had conc ed, but she remained pluckily at her post until her time had expired.

olutions were then offered for recess until e'ght o'clock this evening and until ten o'clock to-morrow, when Mr. Hensell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the roll of States and Territories be called, and the names of candidates for President and Vice-President be placed in nom-ination. but no ballot to be taken until after the Committee on Resolutions shall have reported. The resolution was adopted with ap-

When Alabama was called the Chairman said When Alabama was called the Chairman said his State desired to give way to New York. The convention applauded at this announcement, and when the New York delegation presented Daniel Dougherty to make the nomination, the great hall rang with cheers, which were prolonged and grew in volume for nearly a minute, until Mr. Dougherty mounted the platform, when they were redoubled. As soon as he could be heard Mr. Dougherty began.

He said: "I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard! In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime! You come from every State and Territory, from every nook and

inspiring, the thought sublime! You come from every State and Territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more imperial duty with simplest ceremonials. You, as representatives of the people, are to choose a Magistrate with power mightier than a mon-arch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed

a Magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and centrolled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed i ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are assembled without caucus or consultation ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world, discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The premises of his letter of constraints.

Heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugura' address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realization.

Scorning subterfage, disdaining re-election, by concealing convictions, mindful of his eath of office to defend the constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation. That the Treasury of the United States glutted with unneeded gold oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and broods extravagange, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war is robbery in grays of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour late the treasury come from the bard carred access.

That in violation of equility of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade. It is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a faisifier. It is furthest from thought to imperit capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all.

This Administration has rescued the public domains from would-be Barons and cormorant corporations faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilitering. There are no jobs under this Administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the Republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictes inquire revealed a want of truth and withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife as never be-fore, is at an end, and 60,000,000 of freemen in

iappy.
"These are the achievements of this administrations leader w tration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that 'Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory, I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

Mr. Dougherty's speech was delivered with tration. Under the same illustrious leader we

with victory, I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

Mr. Dougherty's speech was delivered with fine effect in his best style, and aroused unbounded enthusiasm. When he mentioned the name of Cleveland or referred to his public acts and utterances the convention fairly shouted itself hoarse. The delegates mounted the chairs, waved their hats, their canes and handkerchiefs. The 10,000 spectators joined in the applause and the band in the east gallery helped along with horns and drums, but their blare and noise could scarcely be heard above the general din. As Mr. Dougherty linished his speech some one in the west gallery tore aside a curtain which had hid a portrait of Cleveland, upon the face of the great picture of the Capitol building, revealing to the full gaze of the convention the well-known features of the President. This incident aroused the enthusiasm of the convention to a fever heat for the first time during its proceedings. The hall was at once filled with cheer on cheer, and the great body of the people in the auditorium, balcony and galleries arose and stood shouting at the top of its voice, until the din became almost deafening. Hats were thrown in the air, red bandanas waved from a thousand hands, and white, black and gray hats were frantically thrust upon the points of canes and waved until the owners became exhausted. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left of the Chairman with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wilder burst of shouts and Chairman with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wilder burst of shouts and cheers than before. Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, then took the

platform and seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in a neat speech. Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, and others also seconded the nomination. as the Democratic nomines for President of the United States by acclamation. On motion the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY. St. Louis, June 7.-The Convention assem bled this morning at 10:35, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Brank, of the South Presbyterian Church, Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, submitted the report of the Committee on Reso lutions, which were adopted by the Convention unanimously as follows:

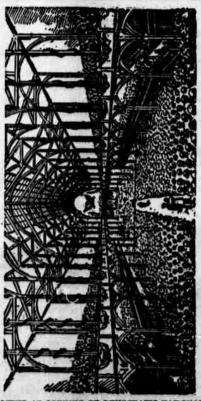
The Platform.

The Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of the fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual recessed to Converse as the correct last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the ques-tion of tariff reduction, and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive tax-

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states now about to enter and renown; devotion to a plan of governm and renown; devotion to a plan of government, regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice. The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and it chal resident of the United States, and it chal-lenges the most scarching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the piedges which then invited the suffrages of the people. Dur-ing a most critical period of our financial af-fairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomal-ous condition of our currency and apublic debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a disas-ter, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the

people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corpor public domain. ations and syndicates, alien and domestic and restored to the people nearly on hundred millions of scres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.



While carefully guarding the interests of the tax-payers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the sold ers and saliors of the Ropublic than was ever paid before during an equal period. By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and in-

struction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while acrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty the operation of which has been postpoued by the sotion of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Hopest riters in the civil service has been inacquarted and majorised by President Civolinal, end he has brought the stille corrier to the history and the stille corrier to

role and precept, but by the example of am own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control, the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of good government, the National Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a Chief Magiatrate who has been faithful, able and prudent. They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace deny to the people equality before the law an. the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fetered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue, with all

pealed.
The Democratic party will continue, with all the power confided to it, to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people.

All these industrious freemen of our land, an

last platform indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people.

All these industrious freemen of our land, an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly every thing they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and conditions are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob our citizens by depriving them of the benefit of natural competion. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to \$193,000,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public exponditures, and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party

templated by the Democratic party, and to promote the advantage of such labor, by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. employment.
Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely

concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, under instructions from the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention hereby and

"Resolved, That this convention hereby endorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the House of Representatives."

The resolution was adopted amid loud ap-

Mr. Lehman, of Iowa, offered and the con-Mr. Lenman, of Iowa, offered and the con-vention adopted, a resolution declaring for the admission of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico into the Union.

On motion of Mr. Abbett, of New Jersey; the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we express our cordial sym-pathy with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the in-restinguish blessing of salf-greenways and sixty

estimable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty, and we especially declare e efforts of t our sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful con-test for home rule in Ireland."

Mr. Haker, of Ohlo, asked unanimous consent as a delegate from the State which loved and

as a delegate from the State which loved and honored Thomas A. Hendricks to present and have adopted a series of resolutions of respect to the late Vice-President and of regret at his death. The resolutions were adopted by a ris-ing vote and Hendricks' name was cheered. The call of States for Vice-Presidential nominations then began.

Colonel M. F. Tarpey took the platform and nominated Thurman in the following

speech:
"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: This is a proud and pleasant duty which, through the kindness of my friends, I have been chosen to

perform, and I am truly grateful to my associates who have so honored me.

"I fear that it was kindness alone and not ability that prompted my selection from among the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California delegation; but, sirs, what I lack in oratorical ability I in some small measure will comparate for in my exhibition. ure will compensate for in my enthusiasm in the undertaking, and, feeling as I do, that the most eloquent must fall short of doing full justice to the gentleman whom I am here to nominate, I have accepted the trust with the mental reservation that if nothing else, I am at least earnest in what I say and filled with admiration for him of whom I speak.

reservation that if nothing else, I am at least earnest in what I say and filled with admiration for him of whom I speak.

"That I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I acknowledge, but that I am prouder still of the man whom I shall name I will not deny, for I feel, sirs, that this Republic holds no superior to the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Chio. "The greeting accorded his name is a well deserved tribute. Its spontaniety has been nobly earned. He assured such a greeting will be accorded his name at its every mention throughout this Republic from sea to sea, and from the British line to the gulf. Allen G. Thurmanwhat an epitome of American civil history is embodied in that name! His character and ability are known to every man, woman and child in the land. His public record will be a more enduring monument to his fame than temples of stone or brass, for history will inscribe his name among the best of America's illustrious sons. Taking his seat in the United States Senste in 1859, the imprint of his genius is found deeply imbedded in the legislation of the country. From his first appearance in the Sonate until his retirement from that body his voice was always raised in behalf of the people and in defense of their rights.

"For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life, and yet to-day no man can point to one single set or expression of his which does not do him credit. Large of heart, large of brain and larger still in experience, he is the man of all men whose reford justifies his nomination at your hands in the sense that he can not be defeated before the people. A man of benevolent heart, manifesting itself not only in private life, but also as the leading feature of his official career. When the Pacific coast was endesvoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that National legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired result when the merits of the subject were endangered and whose homes were threatened with destruction.

"When the great railroad corporations evi

dense of those whose means of living were endangered and whose homes were threatened with destruction.

"When the great railread corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of their obligations to the Government, this great man propared that remarkable ensetment known as the Thurnan bill, by which the offending corporations were obliged to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. During the trying times of reconstruction Mr. Thurnan was the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and the integrity of the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and the integrity of the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and the integrity of the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and the integrity of the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the force of his logic and the power of his cratory, a ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional law are master pieces of reasoning and cloquence, challenging the admiration of even his political opposens. Four years since ta: California delegation put forward Mr. Thurning as their andidate for the Presidence, and were outhquieste in pushing his nomination. But four years have but successed the presidence of the four years have but successed the presidence of the

His fame is not his alone: It is the proud heritage of the American people. His name may be most fittingly coupled with that of our honored President, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket absolutely resistless. It will sweep the country with a mighty rush, a tidal wave of approval. Against it all opposition will be fratiless. The approval of Cleveland's administration during the past four years, and indorsement of his actions, the simplicity yet remarkable ability with which he has administered his great trust under the most trying circumstances, coupled with the all-prevailing affection felt for the philosopher of Columbus, will make Cleveland and Thurman a war-cry to affright the political enemy. The enthusiasm which will be aroused upon its announcement will be infectious, and, gathering force and volume day by day, it will before November have become epidemic. That the name of Allen G-Thurman should be cheered to the cohe in this hall is not strange, for it brings the warm blood of gratitude surging to the heart at every fireside, and the testimonials which the people will surely pay to his worth, at the coming November election, will be convincing proof of his popularity.



"Indiana honors Governor Gray by support-ing him for this nomination; Illinois is doing the same for General Black, Michigan for Mr.

the same for General Black, Michigan for Mr. Dickerson, Wisconsin for Mr. Vilas—good men and true each and all of them; affit, were it not for the self-sacrificing patriotism of Mr. Thurman in response to the almost unanimous wish of the party is permit his name to come before you, it were difficult indeed to choose between such meritorious and able gentlemen. Their names are fit to grace this or any other ticket. They are each the favorite sons of their respective States, but when Allen G. Thurman, the favorite son of each and every State in this Union, in answer to the universal demand for his acceptance, consents to leave the peace and tranquility of his fireside and again serve his grateful countrymen, so prominent, so colossal is his political and mental figure in the public eye that all others must, of necessity, shade in its immensity. Let no mistake be made at this time. Mistakes are crimes. If you but Mistakes are crimes. If you but do your duty, if you but give the people what they expect, what they domand, the contest of parties, instead of just commencing, will be practically ended; for the great electoral and popular majorities, which Cleveland and Thurman will receive at which Cleveland and Thurman will 'receive at the polls, will be a revelation even to ourselves. As representatives of the Democracy of the Nation we have a duty to perform. We must nominate the man the people have already nominated. We have but to indorse the popular verdict; no less will be accepted at your hands. Let no consideration of personal friendship or glamour of locality influence your action. Personal friendship can not be repaid by nomination where a great party's interest and future are at stake. No trifling with great concerns of State should be tolerated; no expressions of local pride can be admitted to influence action. When the sovereign people speak they must be obeyed.

ereign people speak they must be obeyed. Broad ground must be taken. The man of the nation, not the man of the State, must be nomination, not the man of the State, must be nominated.

'Nominate Alien G. Thurman. Nominate him by accismation. Let it not be said that one single Democrat in all this great Union fails in this testimonial to the greatest. American of his day, the noblest breathing man upon American soil, it consort in the temple of famo of those patriots of the past—the founders of our institutions, whose sacred dust lies calmly sleeping beneath the sods of Mt. Vernon, Monticello and the Hermitage awaiting the dedications.

sleeping beneath the sods of Mt. Vernon, Monti-cello and the Hermitage awaiting the dedica-tion of our national pantheon."

T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, nominated Gen-eral Black. Mr. Patterson read a telegram from Black in which the latter withdraws in favor of Thurman. Mr. Patterson says he leaves Black's name with the convention to deal with as common sense and Democratic indement dictate. [Great applicate] judgment dictates. [Great applause.] Mr. Piggett seconded Thurman's

Voorhees took the platform to nominate Gray.

Cox, of Georgia, seconded the nomin of Gray in a short but well-timed speech. A vote was taken and Allen G. Thurman re peived the nomination for Vice-President, is rote being Thurman, 700; Gray 105; Black & The Convention adjourned at 2:11 p. m.

MOURNERS IN TURKEY.

They Must Suppress Their Tears No Mat-ter How Their Hearts May Ache.

When a Turk dies, the relatives are forbidden to weep, but rather rejoice that a saint has reached Paradise; so tears are quickly suppressed, no matter how hearts may ache. As soon as breath has quitted a body, the professional dresser of the dead is sent for, and a most thorough system of cleansing carried out. The body is then wrapped in a winding-sheet, outside of which the clothes of the person are placed. Then a very frail wicker or thin board coffin is brought, and into this the body is laid, and sometimes even before it is fairly cold it is carried to the cemetery and buried. The graves are very shallow, not over two feet deep. A coin is put into the mouth of the dead person to pay his passage across the "river of death." The reason of the frail coffins and the shallow grave is that the body may decay more quickly, as it is thought that the soul will go wandering around and not be able to enter the abode of the blest as long as any flesh remains on the bones. Men only are supposed to inherit Paradise, women having an inferior

order of souls, unworthy the exquisite joys prepared for all devout believers. The women who have been unworthy in life will go to Shailan (or Satan), and those who have been good will go to a pleasant place where all their senses will be gratified; but this life is all they can look to for its own recom-pense. The funeral procession generally consists of a priest, and a few mule relatives and slaves, who go on a reg-ular jog-trot with the corpse on their shoulders, so as to hasten the release of the soul from its agony of union with a dead carcass. They believe that the body is dross and vileness, and only the worthless covering for the spirit within, that can not die nor be defiled. So when a Turk dies, only his useless and valueless covering of clay falls off like a disused garment, and he himself is delivered from its dragging load. Kismet (it is his fate) and his time had been written in the Great Book from the beginning of time. - Demorest's

milt says here that one of the three deltars of 1804 is worth \$800." said hire Spriggins. "I recken the 'yd have made more of 'em if they'd knowed they'd sver be worth that much."—

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